

IV. BAHAMA ISLANDS

Erythrodiplax umbrata (Linn.), one female, "on Ancon, 2 miles off Castle Rock Light, Dec. 22, '40."

This widespread tropical American species has been recorded⁹ from the following Bahaman localities: Strange Cay, New Providence, Andros, Crooked and Great Inagua Islands.

Astata in the Caribbees (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae)

By V. S. L. PATE, Ithaca, New York

Over eighty years ago Cresson described *Astata insularis* from Cuba.¹ In all the intervening years no other member of the genus has been recorded from any of the Antilles. Now, however, another closely related but quite distinct form, *Astata dominica*, is known to inhabit the island of Hispaniola and is described below.

Astata (*Astata*) *dominica* new species

The completely red abdomen, the presence of a fine impunctate line bisecting the front, the more finely punctate mesonotum, and the punctate postscutellum differentiate the present Hispaniolan *dominica* from Cresson's Cuban *insularis*. In addition, the dorsal propodeal face of *insularis* is bisected by a carina on each side of which are divergent longitudinal rugulae which radiate from the posterior margin of the postscutellum, whereas in *dominica* this area is furnished with transverse carinulae and lacks any bisecting carina.

Type.—♀; SAN DOMINGO. (No other data.²) [Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Type no. 10606.]

Female. Length 11 mm. Black; abdomen completely bright ferruginous. Wings hyaline, tinged with fuscous, rather heavily infumated apically beyond the cells; veins and stigma dark brunneous.

⁹ Biol. Centr.-Amer. Neur., p. 253, 1906; Ann. Carnegie Mus. Pittsburgh, 6 (1): 247-248, 1909.

¹ Proc. Entom. Soc. Philadelphia, IV, p. 140, (1865); [♀].

² This specimen was probably collected by M. Abbott Frazar in or about Sanchez in the Samaná district of the Dominican Republic.

Head fulgid; with a rather heavy vestiture of long, erect white hair except on vertex. Front gently tumid, with separated, fine punctures throughout except for a polite, small quadrate area between and above antennal sockets, and a narrow line bisecting front from anterior ocellus to clypeus; ocelli in a subequilateral triangle, the ocellocular line four-ninths (0.44) the postocellar distance; vertex and posterior orbits polite, almost impunctate. Clypeus with fine, well-separated punctures throughout, disc gently tumid; median length one-fourth the vertical eye length; median lobe terminating in a broad, impunctate, polite, truncate flange. Antennae with scapes strongly obterete, coarsely punctate, three-tenths the vertical eye length; pedicel suborcate; flagellum simple, filiform; relative lengths: scape 25; pedicel 8; flagellar segment one 30, two 24, three 22, four 20, five 15, six 18, seven 15, eight 15, nine 13, ten 15. Upper interocular line six-tenths the vertical eye length.

Thorax fulgid; with a moderate clothing of erect white hair which is longer and more noticeable on pleura and venter than on mesonotum. Pronotum situated well below level of arched mesonotum, gently declivent from posterior margin; with fine, separated punctures; anterior half bisected by a fine impression. Mesonotum with fine, rather close punctures anteriorly but disc and posterior two-thirds almost impunctate; parapsidal furrows distinct on posterior two-thirds; scutellum finely, closely punctate laterally and along posterior margin, the disc polite, impunctate; postscutellum finely punctate throughout. Mesopleura with strong, rather close punctures which become striatopunctate dorsally and posteriorly; metapleura glabrous, polite, impunctate. Propodeum fulgid; dorsal face glabrous, posterior and lateral faces with a moderate vestiture of very long, erect, white hair; dorsal face impunctate, traversed by fine, sharp, well-separated carinulae which are arcuate anteriorly but become transverse posteriorly; posterior face coarsely punctate save for polite, immarginate, pyriform discal fovea, laterally with coarse horizontal carinulae which pass around onto posterior half of lateral faces, the anterior half of which are polite and subimpunctate.

Legs stout; tibiae and tarsi spinose.

Fore wing with marginal cell three and a quarter times as long as wide and broadly, squarely truncate at apex; radius with relative lengths of abscissae: first 5, second 6, third 25, fourth 20, fifth (truncation) 12; cubital abscissae: first 36, second 48, third 25. First submarginal cell about nine-tenths (0.924) the length of marginal cell.

Abdomen cordate, depressed; fulgid; impunctate; subglabrous. Last tergite with an elongate trigonal pygidial area, the disc finely shagreened, the lateral margins fringed with brushes of stiff dark setulae.

This insular form is known only from the unique female described above.

Megarhinus septentrionalis from Pennsylvania

By ROBERT M. STABLER, Colorado College, Colorado Springs

In their excellent listing of the mosquitoes of Pennsylvania Wilson, Barnes, and Fellton (1946) do not mention the occurrence of a *Megarhinus*. Matheson (1944), in his Handbook of the Mosquitoes of North America, lists the two species *M. septentrionalis* and *M. rutilus*. Of the former he says, "It occurs in the eastern United States, from Virginia south to the Gulf. . . ." The latter is from Florida. Headlee (1945) states of *M. septentrionalis*, "Southeastern United States. No females have been trapped from 1932 to 1941 inclusive" [New Jersey]. It is the purpose of this note to record the first taking of *Megarhinus septentrionalis* from Pennsylvania.

On September 20, 1946, Dr. R. G. Schmieder noticed a large, long-legged insect flying about his living room in Elwyn, Delaware County, Penna. It lit on the wall, was captured, and finally came to the attention of the writer. It proved to be a perfect specimen of *Megarhinus septentrionalis*. As neither of the two species of *Megarhinus* thus far found in the United States has been reported from Pennsylvania, determining the ultimate source of this specimen (female) is something of a